

Mysterious Assassination.

About a year ago last July the French government intrusted to Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine the mission to continue the exploration of the territory situated north of the Niger to Lake Chad. The two captains organized a force comprising 20 Senegalese riflemen, 200 armed auxiliaries and 1,000 bearers and promptly started on their journey. They apparently made good progress, and the home government had no cause for dissatisfaction until last April, when rumors reached it that seemed to require an immediate investigation. The government heard that Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine had been guilty of abominable acts of cruelty, the specific

charges being that they had wantonly set fire to villages and had condemned to death in a horrible manner those who made any resistance, sparing neither women nor children. These rumors were confirmed by Lieutenant Petou, a member of the mission, and thereupon the government ordered that Captain Voulet be arrested and that the mission be discontinued. Captain Voulet, however, refused to be arrested and continued his journey. He was finally shot by his own men, who were disgusted with his conduct. The mission was discontinued and the territory was abandoned.

Lieutenant Colonel Klobb was selected for this delicate task, says the New York Herald, and he left Kayes, with Lieutenant Meynier and an escort of 20 men, on April 1 of this year. On July 14 the party overtook the mission at Zimbar, near Domagay, and Klobb at once made his presence known to Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced. This threat had no effect upon Klobb, who continued to advance. The survivors of Voulet's repeated threats that he would shoot him if he did not halt. Finally, when Klobb and his party were within 150 yards of Voulet's troops, the latter, in compliance with their captain's order, fired three volleys, as a result of which Domagay and Meynier were killed. Klobb was wounded in the leg by the first volley and was subsequently dispatched by being shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge, and the remaining members of Klobb's party fled, carrying their wounded with them and leaving, besides the two officers, nine dead. The survivors of the French mission, however, will soon know, for it has taken steps to arrest Voulet on the charge of murdering Klobb and Meynier, and it has instructed the other French missions in Africa to detain Voulet and to hunt for him at once. It is sure to die of starvation and thirst.

In regard to the motives for the crimes attributed to Chanoine and Voulet, the charges of cruelty toward natives and assassinating their brother officers, there has been and still is much speculation. M. J. Cornely, a distinguished French journalist, attributes Voulet's action to alcoholism and declares that it is the only possible extenuating circumstance that can be invoked in favor of the criminals, whose sanguinary deed, he says, perhaps excites more sadness than horror. On the other hand, it is the only point on which Voulet often spoke of founding a vast African empire, over which it was his ambition to reign.

When news of the tragedy first reached Paris, the general impression was that Voulet and Chanoine must have been suffering from mental aberration, as otherwise they would certainly not have acted as they did. Several eminent physicians expressed this opinion more or less forcibly, laying particular stress on the fact that foreigners, unless thoroughly acclimated, are apt to suffer in this way if they are obliged to stay long in Africa. It soon appeared, however, that this theory was hardly tenable. In the first place, the accused officers are not strangers to the Sudan, since they have already spent a considerable time there and have won no distinction by their services in that region, and, in the second place, the letters which they have written home to their relatives during the last year not only show no signs of mental aberration, but, on the contrary, seem to the casual reader, or strikingly lucid and concise.

Furthermore, a man's relatives are presumably better judges as to his mental condition than the general public is likely to be, and it is worth noting that the relatives of Voulet and Chanoine are not only ready to vouch for their innocence, but also insist that they have never manifested the slightest evidence of insanity. Here are the arguments of these relatives: They say that Klobb could not have been murdered by Voulet, for the simple reason that the general public is likely to be, and it is worth noting that the relatives of Voulet and Chanoine are not only ready to vouch for their innocence, but also insist that they have never manifested the slightest evidence of insanity.

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ABLE ARGUMENT

How Two French Officers Met Death In the Sudan—Another Scandalous Tragedy In the French Army.

Against Imperialism From the Pen of a Republican.

HON. J. B. HENDERSON'S VIEWS

The Ex-Senator Replies to an Imperialist Friend by Letter.

UN-AMERICAN POLICY CONDEMNED.

In an Eloquent and Comprehensive Presentation of the Question The Well Known Republican Statesman Shows That the War of Subjugation Now Being Carried on by the Administration in the Philippines Is in Violation of Our National Spirit and Constitution.

Below we print in full a very remarkable pronouncement against imperialism from the pen of a well known Republican statesman, ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri. It is in the form of a letter in reply to an imperialist friend, and is one of the most able and eloquent indictments against the un-American policy of the administration that has come under our notice for a long time.

"In your very acceptable letter respecting the Philippine war you say: 'We not only know that the Philippines are throwing away their lives in a contest utterly useless for the establishment of the purpose their leaders have in view, but we know also that if this purpose should be achieved, they would be far worse off than the rule which we intend to bring them.'"

"I must thank you in advance for a definition of what you assume to be the 'purpose' which the Philippines have in view. They established a provisional government at Cavite in the summer of 1898, in the presence of our army and navy, and issued to the world a Declaration of Independence in which they declared their independence in 1776. This proclamation of their 'purpose' must have received not only the approval, but the active encouragement and aid of the American government, then on the islands; for the soldiers of this government, having been partly armed by these officials, took possession of the islands, and then, in the name of the United States, they proceeded to drive the Spaniards from the country, thereby maintaining the independence which they had proclaimed."

POOR PLACE FOR SLEEP.

How Survivors of the Wrecked Imoon Spent a Night.

News of the wreck of the passenger steamer Imoon at the delta of the Zambezi river and the dangerous plight of her passengers who clung to the wreck recently reached the public. The Imoon, a small steamer, was wrecked on the Zambezi river, and the passengers were in a very dangerous position. The wreck was discovered by a party of explorers, and the passengers were rescued. The wreck was a very bad place for sleep, and the passengers were in a very dangerous position.

"The single island of Luzon contains 3,000,000 inhabitants, and it is under our present apportionment, to 17 or 18 members of congress, and the two senators, as fixed by the constitution. If it be your intention to accord to these people the full rights of American citizenship, you but follow the doctrine of the federal government, to declare war, under our constitution, Congress declared one war, but that was against Spain, which has been closed by treaty of peace. A war declared by nobody, but far greater in its proportions than the Spanish war, will be waged against the Philippines. A whole nation of innocent people are being slaughtered, seemingly because their total destruction is necessary to the enjoyment of their possessions—possessions whose occupancy by Americans is absolutely forbidden by nature's God. Why this war began is a mystery; when it began it seems to depend upon the discretion of a nervous president. Unless specially called by the executive Congress can not convene before next December. In the meantime we shall continue to hear but one side."

"On that side are some appeals to false pride and brute force—as that the flag, wherever planted, 'must wave forever. Admit this doctrine, and England is the lawful owner of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, for she once took them from Spain and floated her flag over both—(if taking a nation by force is the lawful right, must she not take Mexico, Algeria and Canada. 'Who will dare haul down the American flag?' If these people are to be treated as citizens, entitled to all the civil and political rights given them by the constitution, then the flag to them may be a blessing."

Sure of Water.

Sir Joseph Prestwich had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a residence, but it was high up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found? "No confident was Prestwich in respect of water supply that he at once engaged an old well digger to sink a well 100 feet deep. The boring proceeded, but when a depth of 100 feet was reached the two workmen went to the city and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. 'Go on,' was the quiet rejoinder, 'you will come upon water tomorrow. You are within two feet of it.'"

Looking His Best.

Rigson—How well you're looking this morning, Jigson.

Jigson—Yes; never looked better in my life.

Rigson—'I'm looking for a man who owes me £5.—Tit-Bits.

"Our supreme court, the authorized interpreter of our constitution, has said: 'The power in general government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they (the congress) might legislate without restriction would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form.'"

"In another case that court has said: 'The power of congress over the territories is limited by the obvious purpose for which it was conferred, and those purposes are satisfied by measures which prepare the people of the territories to become states in the Union.'"

"In still another case it said: 'The territories acquired by congress, whether by deed of cession from the original state or by treaty with a foreign country are held with the object, as soon as their population and condition justify it, of being admitted into the Union as states, upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects.'"

"The constitution was made for the benefit of every citizen of the United States, and there is no citizen, whether by birth or by naturalization, who has no right to its protection."

"In defining the rights of the inhabitants of the territories it said: 'The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the territories are secured to them as to other citizens, by the principles of constitutional liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government, state and national.'"

"And Chief Justice Marshall, for the entire court, defined the term 'United States' as follows: 'The whole of this territory designated the American people? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is that name given to the national rule, to the citizenship, to the people and for the people. It denies the theory of congressional reservation of territory to men and denies that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

"Therefore, the government, so far offered to these people is not akin to that of the United States, but is a government of the United States, for the people, by the people, and for the people. It denies the theory of congressional reservation of territory to men and denies that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

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provision, for some unexplained reason, was omitted, and the doctrine of modified imperialism was inserted. Article 10 of this unfortunate convention provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress."

"After this treaty was confirmed by the senate, that body passed a resolution evidently designed to stand as its construction of this extraordinary instrument. In that resolution it is declared that the United States, under the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States."

"In the president's proclamation to this effect, the president declared that this side of the unconditional surrender, and before the treaty was confirmed, but that the president, in his capacity and condition of the conquered."

Decoy Proclamations.

"The Schurman-Denby commission, scattering proclamations of 'beneficent assimilation' as so many decoy ducks, to bring the game under the gun of the fling guns of Otis, when asked to formulate in words that benevolent government, of which American journals have so often spoken to their deluded readers, offered them a governor nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, a legislative council by the president, a governor, and an elective house of representatives, over whose acts the governor should exercise 'an absolute and unqualified veto.'"

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What is Celery King?
It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a pleasant medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally.
Celery King is sold in 50c. and 1.00 packages by druggists and dealers.

SAILORS EAT EACH OTHER

Crew of the Bark Drot Maddened

Of Cannibalism and Thirst.

A story of the sea more hideous than the most dreadful imaginings of Poe or Verne was brought to an Atlantic port by the British steamer Woodruff. The evidence of its truth are two starved men, Mark Anderson and Goodman Thomas, the survivors of eight who were cast away from the Norwegian bark Drot, which was wrecked in the hurricane in the strait of Florida on Aug. 11. These survivors the death that came to their fellows because they ate the flesh and drank the blood of the others.

For 20 days the wrecked men floated on the ocean, beaten by storms, tortured by the sun or chilled by the rain. At first they made shift to catch a few fish, and these eaten raw, with the rain they were able to catch, were all that

kept life in them until they reached the last extremity, when each watched the other, hoping that he would die in order that his body might give them food.

Some did die, and before death had completed its work the survivors began to moisten the lips of the survivors. When the time came that there were no more dying men, they drew lots to decide on the next sacrifice and plunged a knife into the heart of the man who was to die. The survivors were then able to eat the flesh and drink the blood that spouted forth.

The survivors are Mark Anderson and Goodman Thomas, the first a once braver sailor, the second a young man. The boy's breast is gashed and torn. When they were left alone on the raft, the sailor fell upon him and bit him like a hungry dog. The two men are in the hospital, both dying. But when they were taken on board the Woodruff they were able to talk, and the unspeakable horrors they went through were gathered and pieced out from the current moments of sanity and lucidity.

It was 6 o'clock one afternoon when the Woodruff saw something floating in the sea. It lay off the path of the steamship, and Captain Milburn, studying it, saw something like a floating wreck, which seemed to have human form, although it did not move. He altered the course of his ship and steamed over until the figures of the two men were plain. The sky was calm, the sea was smooth, but the sea was so smooth that the two men were unable to ascertain if the two men were dead.

About the floating wreck the water was broken by the slender fins of sharks, which were so thick that they jostled each other and almost leaped clear in their frantic endeavors to drag the bodies from the raft. There were so many, and they were so voracious, that the Woodruff's boat had to beat them away with oars and boat hooks lest they should snatch the limbs of the boat crew. When they came close, the Woodruff's ladder was still life in the two figures on the raft. The man and the boy lay on their faces, but their bodies twitched and quivered, and from them came a chorus of incoherent mutterings.

There were not words fit to be printed that would adequately describe the condition of the raft. Human fragments hardly to be recognized as such adhered to the raft, and the survivors were unable to make the rescue, and the two men were left to die.

The country youth waited till the first hard rain. Then he took an armful of the goods and dipped them carefully in a pail of water so that about half of each article was moistened. Then he dried them in the sun at the back door and next morning heaped them in the window with this marking:

Collected by the Rata. 1
Rolls, 10 Cents. 1
Cuffs, 20 Cents. 1

And they went before noon. It was all the genius from the country could do to get subsequent armfuls soaked and dried fast enough to supply the demand.—Chicago Post.

Pinching the Responsibility.—What brought you to this place, my friend? Convict—To sheriff.—Ohio State Journal.

DR. MARTIN'S SOFT, SWEET, AND PLEASANT French Female Pills.

Relief for Women.

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the enormity represented by these two men, it is doubtful if they would have saved them, but at the time they did not know how much was raving and how much was truth.

The men were hauled upon the steamship's deck and put in bunks, with men to watch them and tend them under the eye of the captain. At intervals they recovered consciousness, only to lose it. The boy alone manifested a continued improvement. His lucid intervals were longer and of more frequent occurrence. He could not be still, however his brain was so excited that he told what had happened on the raft. They tried to stop him, but could not, except by drugging him to sleep, and it was only when he was drugged to sleep that his watchers had a rest from the terrible recital.

This is the story he told, not as he told it, but as the captain of the Woodruff pieced it together.